

cerned, we are wholly without confirmation on the subject, and the information that we have is that the commissioners, when we last heard of them, were on their way to Marshal Foch's headquarters, and it would seem hardly probable that the meeting could have taken place at the time the announcement was first made.

Secretary Lansing, at 4 o'clock, made public the following statement:

"The report that the armistice with Germany had been signed is not true. When it reached the Department of State this morning an inquiry was at once dispatched to Paris. At 2:04 o'clock this afternoon a telegram in reply to that of the department was received from Paris. It stated that the armistice had not yet been signed, and that the German representatives would not meet Marshal Foch until 5 p. m., Paris time, or 12 noon Washington time."

Allied Embassies Without Information

At 9 o'clock last night Secretary Lansing stated officially that the American government had not then been advised even that the German envoys had reached Marshal Foch's quarters.

Just before midnight it was announced in Washington that the State and War departments and the Committee of Public Information would remain open all night. George Creel issued a bulletin denying that news was being withheld.

The French and British embassies in Washington were wholly without information.

At 6:48 p. m. the British Foreign Office in London was quoted by the Exchange Telegraph Company as saying that the rumor of the signing of an armistice with Germany was unfounded. Up to 6:30 p. m. London was without information that the German delegates had crossed the Allied lines.

The French War Office issued a night official bulletin stating, "Our troops continued without cessation their pursuit of the enemy during the day." The dispatch was timed 10:22 p. m. at Paris.

General Pershing's communiqué issued last night revealed the American troops were in pursuit of the enemy throughout the day.

United Press Stands on Bulletin

The United Press stood on its first bulletin. The Associated Press soon began to carry denials and reports of lack of confirmation. These gathered strength and definiteness throughout the evening.

At 10:30 o'clock last night General Manager Hawkins of the United Press said: "We are standing pat on our story that hostilities have ceased. Nothing has been received either from Europe or from Washington to prove the story anything but true. The fact that nothing more has come from Paris tends to confirm our story, for it shows that the cable lines are crowded with official business. We believe that our Mr. Howard and Mr. Simms were able to slip through their brief message, while other news agencies were less fortunate."

Roar of Guns Ceases on Section Of Front Crossed by Envoys

PARIS, Nov. 7.—It was officially announced late to-night that the German armistice delegates should pass the French outposts between 8 and 10 o'clock to-night.

11 p. m.—German Grand Headquarters requested Allied Grand Headquarters by wireless to permit the passage of the German delegation for armistice negotiations through the lines. The order was given to cease firing on this front at 3 o'clock in the afternoon until further orders.

The German wireless message asking for an appointment to meet Marshal Foch says:

"The German government would congratulate itself in the interests of humanity if the arrival of the German delegation on the Allies' front might bring about a provisional suspension of hostilities."

Message From Germans

The documents published to-night follow: "There was received the 7th of November at 12:30 a. m. the following from the German High Command by order of the German government to Marshal Foch:

"The German government, having been informed through the President of the United States that Marshal Foch had received powers to receive accredited representatives of the German government and communicate to them conditions of an armistice, the following plenipotentiaries have been named by it: "Mathias Erzberger, General H. K. A. Winterfeld, Count Alfred von Oberndorff, General von Guendell and Naval Captain von Salow.

"The plenipotentiaries request that they be informed by wireless of the place where they can meet Marshal Foch. They will proceed by automobile with subordinates of the staff to the place thus appointed."

"Orders were given to cease fire on the front at 3 o'clock p. m. until further orders.

Foch Designates Route

"On November 7 at 1:25 a. m. Marshal Foch sent the following to the German command: 'If the German plenipotentiaries desire to meet Marshal Foch and ask him for an armistice they will present themselves to the French outposts by the Chimay-Fourmies-La Capelle-Guise road. Orders have been given to receive them and conduct them to the spot fixed for the meeting."

"A German wireless dispatch received November 7 at 1 p. m. said:

"German General Headquarters to the Allies' General Headquarters: The German commander in chief to Marshal Foch: The German plenipotentiaries for an armistice leave Spa to-day. They will leave here at noon and reach at 5 o'clock this afternoon the French outposts by the Chimay-Fourmies-La Capelle and Guise road. They will be ten persons in all, headed by Secretary of State Erzberger."

"The following wireless dispatch in German was received at 1:50 p. m.:

"German General Headquarters to the Allied General Headquarters: The Supreme German Command to Marshal Foch: From the German outposts to the French outposts our delegation will be accompanied by a road-mending company to enable automobiles to pass the La Capelle road, which has been destroyed."

"The following wireless in German was received at 6 p. m.: "The German Supreme Command to Marshal Foch: By reason of delay the German delegation will not be able to cross the outpost line until between 8 and 10 o'clock to-night at Audroy, two kilometres northwest (northeast?) of La Capelle."

Washington Not Advised of Arrival Of German Envoys in Allied Lines

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Just before midnight the American government was informed by cable from Paris that the German armistice envoys had approached the French lines and were due to arrive for their meeting with Marshal Foch between 8 and 10 o'clock to-night, Paris time.

The statement was authorized at the State Department that no information had been received of the signing of armistice terms, or even of the actual arrival of the Germans within the French lines.

The War and State Department offices and those of the

THE ALLIES' PILOT



Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France

Committee on Public Information will be kept open all night, and officials have authorized immediate publication of any authoritative information bearing on the armistice. At midnight the War Department made public General Pershing's official communiqué reporting the afternoon's fighting operations. This was taken as proof that the German representatives had not crossed the Allied lines up to a late hour this afternoon.

Late to-night George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, issued the following statement as the result of widely circulated reports that the cable censorship was holding up dispatches which might confirm the false announcement cabled to-day that an armistice had been signed:

"Any such report is absolutely untrue. No dispatch bearing upon any phase of the armistice negotiations is being stopped, or even halted, in the New York office. The channel is wide open."

Rumor That Armistice Was Signed Unfounded, Says London Officially

LONDON, Nov. 7.—(11:18 p. m.)—(By The Associated Press).—According to the Press Association, up to 5 o'clock this evening neither the British nor the French government had received any news of an armistice being signed.

The British government was in telephonic communication with Versailles, and, says the Press Association, it could be stated definitely that the rumor was unfounded.

6:48 p. m.—The British Foreign Office this evening stated, says the Exchange Telegraph Company, that the rumor that an armistice with Germany had been signed was unfounded.

Up to 6:30 o'clock this evening no news had been received in London that the German delegation had crossed the French lines.

Little doubt is entertained in London that Germany will accept the armistice terms of the Allies. This belief is based on the increasing gravity of Germany's position, both militarily and internally.

The seventy-one divisions under command of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, forced to retreat northward, it is believed will find it difficult to escape without some of them being forced to seek internment in Holland.

The British naval representatives at the armistice negotiations will be Sir Roslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, it is officially announced.

Earl Curzon, member of the British War Council, it is announced, has gone to the Continent on official business.

France Awaits News From Foch As White Flag Bearers Are Due

PARIS, Nov. 7 (4:45 P. M.). (By The Associated Press).—The "Temps" says that the German delegation "charged to conclude an armistice and to open negotiations," according to yesterday's official Berlin note, must have arrived at the front and must soon present itself at Marshal Foch's headquarters.

(3:35 P. M.)—Four German officers bearing white flags, it is officially announced, probably will arrive at the headquarters of Marshal Foch to-night.

(1:20 P. M.)—A considerable crowd gathered around the War Office to-day awaiting news of the result of the German application, under a flag of truce, for an armistice, although it is generally believed that several days will pass before an armistice can be arranged.

News that a German white flag party had left for the front made a deep impression in France, where the prompt action of the German government took the public by surprise. The last lingering doubts as to Germany's sincerity in asking for the Allied terms for an armistice, still held in certain quarters, seem to be removed.

On the contrary, the impression now held is that Germany is really worse off than generally believed.

Finds England Calm In Hour of Victory

James M. Beck Praises British Modesty Over Her Triumph

LONDON, Nov. 6.—England was nobly great in the hour of disaster, but she is supremely great in the hour of victory, declared James M. Beck, of New York, a member of the committee of the American Pilgrims, at a luncheon given in his honor by an executive committee of the British Pilgrims. In

New York bells were rung and whistles blown to celebrate the surrender of Austria-Hungary, but England, whose soldiers had defeated Turkey and achieved victory over the Prussian terror in France, remained silent in the hour of her triumph.

Entire Railway Plant In Italians' Booty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Included in the war booty taken from the Austrians by Italy is a magnificent railway plant with more than 100 locomotives and 8,000 cars, according to an official cable from Rome to-day.

Mutineers Seize German Navy and Parade in Berlin

Continued from page 1

soldiers' and workers' council. All the workshops have been occupied by Red troops. The streetcar lines and railways are under the control of the Workmen's Council. There have been no disturbances.

German newspapers announce that State Secretary Haussman and Gustav Noske, Socialist member of the Reichstag, were sent to Kiel by the government. Hugo Haase, leader of the Socialist minority in the Reichstag, and Georg Ledebour, leader of the Social Democratic party, are also there to complete the formation of a local committee.

After a conference between Secretary of State Haussman and Deputy Noske and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council the following proclamation was issued:

"Comrades: For the first time political power is in the hand of the soldiers. Great work lies before us.

"But in order that its realization can take place the organization of our movement was necessary. We have formed a Council of Workmen and Soldiers, and it will be responsible for the preservation of order."

The following points were passed by the council:

First—Secretary Haussman will take care that the demands of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council shall be forwarded to the Reichstag.

Second—The immediate cessation of all military measures directed against the movement of the council.

Third—The navy has been ordered to leave the harbor.

Fourth—Military prisoners to be released.

Members of the crew of the battleship Kaiser, at Kiel, have mutinied and hoisted the red flag. Officers attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered and two of them, including the commander, were killed. A number of others were wounded, according to the "Cologne Gazette."

During last night hussars sent to Kiel from Wandsbeck were encountered outside of Kiel by sailors



Mathias Erzberger, Secretary of State and leader of the Centrist or Moderate party, who heads the German truce delegation.

haven and Wilhelmshaven are quiet. An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that two battleships, the Kaiser and the Schleswig-Holstein, were seized by the mutineers and that twenty officers, including two captains, were killed.

It is reported that the garrison at Kiel refused to march to the harbor and that the sailors threatened to blow up the battleships if attacked. They are defending the ships and refuse to return to their duties until a treaty of peace is signed. Admiral Souchen, governor of the port, has approved all their demands, including even their refusal to salute officers, it is said.

The "Kiel Zeitung," in its issue of Wednesday, said that the streets of the naval base were being guarded by soldiers, sailors and striking workmen. No disorders had occurred. Officers were being disarmed and arrested, while warrant and petty officers who did not join the movement also were being disarmed.

A strike of dock workers at Hamburg, involving 10,000 men, is reported by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam.

The military governor of Kiel, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, has accepted the following demands of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council:

The release of all military and political prisoners. Complete freedom of speaking and writing. Released prisoners must not be punished.

Officers who acknowledge and comply with the measures of the council shall be permitted to remain or to leave the service.

The German authorities have decided to suppress the revolution at Kiel, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Several thousand soldiers from Fehmarn Island have been ordered to Kiel. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, these advices state, has decided to make a stubborn resistance.

Strikes at the imperial wharves at Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven are

armed with machine guns and forced to turn back. The soldiers' council has decided that all officers must remain at their present posts, but must obey the council, which controls all food supplies. Machine guns are mounted in various parts of the city. Cux-



Peace Investments

Our bond offerings for November include the following:

- U. S. Government and Federal Land Bank Bonds yielding up to 4.50%; Municipal Bonds yielding up to 5.00%; Railroad Bonds yielding up to 6.50%; Public Utility Bonds yielding up to 7.45%; Short Term Notes yielding up to 7.50%.

Seventy-two securities are listed in our current circular, and twelve of them are described in some detail.

A copy will be furnished upon request for Circular AK-186

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expected to occur to-day, the agency advices from Amsterdam add. The authorities have ordered the preventive arrest of sailors under suspicion.

Travellers arriving at Gedser, the correspondent adds, report serious riots at several other places in Germany. The demonstrators demanded peace.

Altona, across the river from Hamburg, and Flensburg, to the northeast, are reported within the power of revolutionary soldiers. The airdrome at Apenrade, in North Schleswig, has been occupied and the airmen there placed under arrest.

3 Killed, 29 Hurt In Kiel Riots, Is Washington Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—An official dispatch received here to-day quotes the "Frankfort Zeitung" as saying rioting in Kiel began last Sunday after a meeting at which independent Socialists spoke. Subsequently sailors from the fleet and workmen from the Kiel arsenal joined in an effort to deliver by force the sailors of the 3d German Squadron who had been imprisoned for refusing to obey orders.

There were several encounters with the police, in which three persons were killed and twenty-nine wounded.

A dispatch from Kiel to the "Frankfort Zeitung" is given as follows: "In the afternoon two long corteges, at the head of which were the released sailors of the 3d Squadron, walked through the town and red flags were unfurled. The crowd then went to the railroad station to meet State Secretary Haussmann and Deputy Noske, who had been sent to Kiel by the government."

The whole of the Belgian people greet the suggestion with hearty and widespread approval as an act of justice. Belgium having been the first country to be invaded and destroyed by the Germans, her suffering has been greatest, her neutrality rudely trampled upon, in spite of the most solemn guarantees, and Brussels having been the first capital occupied by them, to force the Germans to come to Brussels for their punishment would have retributive effect upon the German people, as well as a reparative and sentimental effect on the Belgian population."

Belgium nominates Brussels. The Belgian Minister, E. L. de Cartier de Marchienne, made the following formal statement to-day:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—As a matter of courtesy, each of the Allied powers is expected to invite the nations associated together in the war against the Central empires to send peace plenipotentiaries to its capital. France wishes the peace delegates to gather at Versailles, and offers every practical convenience. Being centrally situated, with excellent means of communication to all the capitals, France feels that she ought to be chosen as host. The Franco-Prussian peace was dictated at Versailles.

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France and Belgium Seek to Entertain Peace Conference

Versailles and Brussels Suggested as Places for Delegates to Meet

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

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